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RECTIFICATION. (From "The Bulletin.")

Not always now, within his times—
The true man's worth is weighed,
But what of that? His flame shall soon
When lesser glories fade.

I know a House not built of stone;
Nor yet of airy dream,
Six portals front the sunlit seas,
The stars upon it gleam.

Not yet complete, its turrets rise,
Star-seeking, year by year;
Pray God its walls shall stand the shock
When foemen draw a-near!

I know who laid its basic stones,
Who drew its vast design,
Who gave it shape and massiveness,
And curve and gracious line.

Yet, some were paid in fuller mood
Than Justice would allot;
And some who toiled by day and night
Are known and mentioned not.

The flaunted name, the roselit pose
Have ta'en the times in thrall;
For them a witless age designs
A wreath and pedestal.

A wreath, a pedestal, a place
Above the nameless horde!
O witless Age, O fickle Age,
Not yours the true award!

The Court shall sit when we are dust,
And try each name anew;
The Future on the Judgment seat
Shall render each his due.

What each has earned he shall be paid
In righteous years anon;
And some shall find conspicuous peaks,
And some oblivion.

And some who wrought to build the House,
Wherein we breathe and move,
Shall win a nation's high esteem,
And find a people's love.

N.S.W. Roderic Quinn

The Passing Show.

"Property is the fruit of labour."—Abel Lincoln. Yes, mostly of someone else's labour.

"A great city is that which has the greatest men and women. It is a few ragged huts it is still the greatest city in the whole world."—Walt Whitman.

"The Labour party could wrap themselves up in cloth to-morrow, and they would be just as useful as the mummies in the museum."—Larkin.

"It is now admitted by all classes in Dublin that the state of the slums is a civic disgrace and danger."—The Times Dublin correspondent. A tribute to the efficiency of Jim Larkin.

"The marvel is not that labour is turbulent in the city, but that it has lain quiet in all the years during which the employers in Dublin enjoyed the industrial 'peace' that will never return while things remain as they are."—The "Star" (London). An absolute justification of the Dublin strike.

"What must we do to be saved."—The Workers: Unite, and become irresistible.

The leading nations of the world are so highly civilised that they have adopted even an animal or a bird of prey as symbols for their national escutcheons. Britain has a lion, Russia a bear, Germany a boar, America an eagle, and so on. It seems more than a mere coincidence that these capitalist countries should thus display a reference for and a fellow feeling with the preying birds and beasts of the world. It is itself a gigantic system of preying and slaughtering.

Hundreds of policemen in the new union met a few days ago in Trafalgar Square, London. It was declared that 90 per cent. of the force were eager to join. The ruling class are alarmed at this move of the policemen, and have notified them that "they will be liable to instant dismissal if they join a union." They realise that if the bobby joins a union and takes part in strikes, it will be difficult to protect scabs and strikebreakers. The army cannot be relied upon, for revolt it as work even there.

"That Labour wants a journalistic voice Sydney is irrefutable, and all efforts



Undermining it All.

should be made towards bringing it into existence long before another campaign is due."—Barrier Daily Truth. Rough on the "Australian Worker," isn't it?

"The philanthropist is a parasite on misery."—George Bernard Shaw.

The workers' share in the system is a bare subsistence, "miners' asthma," "lead colic," "phossy jaw," "potter's rot," "boilermakers' deafness," "brass workers' chills," and many other diseases.

A return has been published giving the number of members' attendances in the Federal Parliament during the last session. Some of the Labour members distinguished themselves by fewest attendances. They are not as keen on getting their opponents to the country as they pretend to be.

"A Sydney Labour daily would have won the last Federal fight; it would have captured the Referendum; and it would have paved the way for an even greater triumph in this State than that which has just been realised."—Barrier Daily Truth. No doubt a Labour daily would perform wonders, but we doubt that it could have "captured the Referendum," which was only a political spook.

"Better follow the example of the genuine Socialist, who believes Socialism to be right, and is sincere in his professions of that belief, than the example of the political opportunist who believes it to be wrong and impossible, but formally subscribes to its doctrines all the same."—The Sydney "Daily Telegraph." The "Telegraph" evidently knows the difference between the genuine and the bogus Socialist.

The Covent Garden estate in the heart of London, has been sold by the Duke of Bedford, the price being just under £3,000,000. The gross annual rentals are estimated at £230,000. The various tenants have paid the Duke and his ancestors many millions as rent, and when the Duke parted with the property "they regretted parting with a good master." Probably their new master will oblige by drawing the rent as

regularly as the Duke did and so give every satisfaction to these born rent-payers.

"But if the private banks have increased their business, what becomes of Senator Millen's contention that labour legislation has been ruining Australia."—The Australian Worker. If labour legislation has fattened the private bankers, what then?

Forty-three per cent. of the deaths in Dublin occur in prisons and asylums. That fact justifies all that Larkin has said of the employers and rulers of Ireland.

"We do not look upon the return of the Caucus Government to office in any other light than that of a serious menace to the best interests of the State."—Sydney "Daily Telegraph." The best "interests" will have little to fear from the so-called Labour Government.

"If the State is going to the dogs as the result of Labour rule, it is at least going there with flying financial colors."—The Australian Worker. Exactly. The flag of the British money-lender—the Jewion Jack—does wave over the State.

You are not allowed to escape the New South Wales landlord. A man was fined £5 a few days ago for erecting a room at Kogarah, 16ft. by 12ft., into which two married couples and their children were crammed. If the families had remained under a slum landlord in the city nothing would have been said of the overcrowding. As it is, all the landlords and the daily papers are shocked.

The peoples' shepherds are still disobeying the injunction not to hoard up treasure on earth, by dying with the evidence of their guilt thick around them. Here are some of the latest wills:—Rev. Dr. Francis William Themlett, of St. Peter's, Belsize Park, London, N.W., left £7,689; Rev. James Barlow, Rahemy Co., Dublin, £10,971; Rev. T. H. Austin, Queensborough, Leicester, left £2,595; Rev. George Armistage, West Ayrton, Yorkshire, left £26,347; Rev. Allen Shore left £8,434.

In 1905 the Russian Czar issued a manifesto promising liberty to his subjects.

Since then 40,000 have been sentenced for political offences. Two thousand have been executed, and 1000 thrown into the barbarous prisons of Siberia and Russia. A protest against the treatment of political prisoners in Russia is being largely signed in Britain, where Larkin and others are jailed for aiding the Dublin strikers.

"There are but three things essential to success at the Bar. The first is high animal spirits; the second is high animal spirits; and the third is high animal spirits. If, in addition, if a young man will take the trouble to read a little law, I do not think it will impede his profession."—Sir Rufus Isaacs, Lord Chief Justice of England. He knows how little brain has contributed to his own success under capitalism.

"The day when a newspaper statement could be accepted as absolute truth has unfortunately gone, and it is now realised that even the words of an editor must be subject to the apostolic injunction—"prove all things."—The Australian Worker. Why "unfortunately"? Surely it is better that the workers can no longer swallow the lies of editors who are paid to fool them.

Accepting a hint from the Federal Parliament, Joe Cook has agreed to revise next year's estimates for Conscription with a view to their reduction. The employing and exploiting fraternity are alarmed at its growing expensiveness and the bogus labourites at its growing unpopularity.

Leading officials of the N.S.W. Political Labour League are beginning to realise what is coming. Mr. J. Grant, the General Secretary, told the Teachers' Union that "a full-fledged Socialist party, would be the next to push the Labour party out." Liberalism is done for, but the Labour party is compelled to do its dirty work. The result will be that in the next three years it will discredit itself and show the workers that the only hope lies in Socialism. A Socialist party will then "push the Labour party out."

The second ballots in Italy, have, as anticipated, resulted in adding to the number of Socialists. The Socialist party in the Italian Chamber of Deputies now numbers 100 out of a total membership of 508. At Naples, Labriola, the famous author, was returned as a Revolutionary Syndicalist. The capitalist press is much alarmed at the result of the elections.

"A Dublin magistrate has signed an eviction order against Larkin, who has not paid since August for the dwelling he occupies."—Press cable. A no-rent campaign is part of Larkin's strike tactics.

The capitalist press has kept mum over the recent municipal elections in Britain, where the Tories and Liberals lost 174 seats to Socialists and Labourites. Of this number 54 are Socialists.

Educated by the capitalist press, Sumner, who is charged with the murder of Christina Bradford, took his arrest coolly. All he wanted the Liverpool police to do for him was to let him know the result of a big football match which was about to take place when he was arrested.

Premier Denham, of Queensland, is off to London to raise the wind. He requires about 15 millions to bolster up capitalism in the northern State. A good deal of it is to be spent in preventing free speech and jailing Socialists. When he arrives in London, Socialists ought to be ready with a few questions for him.

At the opening of the New South Wales Parliament on December 23, there were some curious and amusing incidents. The swearing-in was very funny. Premier Holman, when repeating the oath of allegiance, laughed outright at Opposition members, who were watching for signs of disloyalty. When Holman successfully repeated the medieval declaration with suitable antics, Wadeites broke out into ironical cheers. Christian members took their hats off when taking the oath, but the Jewish ones put theirs on. On the whole, the "collective wisdom" of N.S.W. resembles "Truthful James's" scientific society on the Stanislow.

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Write on paper not larger than letter-paper, and thin enough to avoid getting us tired for over-weight.

Mark the package "Press Matter Only," and address it "To the Editor."

Write briefly and clearly, as long and undecipherable articles stand no chance of publication.

Do not send business communications to the Editor, or literary matter to the Manager. To do so only causes confusion and delay.

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The old historical method and the new are absolutely opposed to each other, because the one looks for the causes of social conditions outside of society itself, and leaves man a hopeless derelict without our, sail, or compass, upon a sea which has no port in this world; while the other looks to the nature of man himself for both the propelling power and the guidance by which to reach a higher social state.—Parece.

Police Methods.

THE THIRD DEGREE.

The action of Mr. Prendergast, the Chief Secretary of the short-lived Labour Ministry in Victoria, in reproaching the officials at the police headquarters in Russell-street, Melbourne, for what he termed the introduction of American third degree methods by detectives, when they recently questioned the husband and children of the late Mrs. Newman, the alleged baby-farmer, who lived at Mordiallia, has caused considerable discussion. The police have replied to Mr. Prendergast emphatically stating that "the treatment of suspects or persons supposed to have an inside knowledge of any crime is mild." But they admit that the three children were under examination for 12 hours, and the husband for 14 hours, at a stretch, and we have only their own assertion in proof of the statement that their treatment is "mild." What usually happens when the third degree is applied to a suspect is anything but "mild." He is removed to a room and told to sit in a chair. He is then closely questioned on the various phases of the crime he is charged with. It is useless for him to deny his guilt, for the police are out to get a confession out of him. The longer he holds out the worse the treatment meted out to him: His obstinacy means that he will receive kicks and punches and blows from a police baton. Pins are stuck into him, and other forms of torture administered. The men who deal out this punishment are changed every few hours, if necessary. The treatment has been known to extend over days until the subject has dropped to the floor unconscious. In the end the police are almost certain to obtain a confession. The third degree is a survival of trial by torture, a relic of a atrocious past, and the men who apply it are men with the instincts and feelings of primitive savages.

The present practice of allowing the police to have sole charge of accused persons is a barbarous one. No friends of the accused—who may be quite innocent—are permitted to be present when the police are applying the third degree, which is really trial by torture. The extraction of confessions and preparation of all trials is carried on behind the closed doors of a police cell, and the whole proceedings are in the hands of men who are materially interested in securing convictions. The consequence is that their victim has no chance of defending himself by getting evidence or securing witnesses. It is time that accused persons should be protected from police brutality. They should be in charge of other people, or at least, witnesses should be present when they are questioned by the police. As

for the third degree, it should be prohibited absolutely.

THE BEEF TRUST.

The Beef Trust of America will soon be the Beef Trust of the world. That gigantic concern is turning its attention to South Africa, and is about to write another chapter to the romance and tragedy of that country.

The crimes of the Congo, of Rhodesia, of the great mines, and the Boer War are fresh in our memory, and are about to be added to by the Beef Trust, which has secured control of a vast area in Rhodesia for the purpose of raising its own cattle.

By raising its own cattle, the Beef Trust will put out of business the private cattle industry, not only in America, but throughout the world. This may seem impossible, but it is no more impossible than was the taking over of the packing of meat and the monopolization of the cold storage of meat by this trust.

When the trust raises its own cattle and sheep, it will grip the profits that have hitherto gone to farmers and squatters. It will control prices to the consumer, and strengthen its monopoly by thrusting its creatures into every government by the power of finance.

The chapter about to be written in South African affairs by the Trust will have an intense interest for the people of all countries. It will be an object lesson to the world, and will affect and influence the lives of millions. It will be full of tragedy and the workers will be the victims.

LOOT BEHIND ARMAMENT.

Some time ago Winston Churchill, head of the British Navy, proposed that both England and Germany should take a two years' holiday from building warships. His suggestion, if followed, would have saved scores of millions of money which might be put to better use.

Churchill suggested that this measure would "make the armament firms servants of the Government instead of their masters, which was an open admission that at present the armament firms are the masters of the Government.

The armament firms saw no reason why they should give up being masters, so the German Emperor was moved to turn the proposal down. It will be remembered that only recently the Socialists showed the close relationship existing between the Emperor and the Krupp gun works, so that no surprise need be felt at the Emperor rejecting Mr. Churchill's proposal.

The declaration of Churchill that England and Germany could with perfect safety cease building warships for two years, is an important confirmation of what Socialists have been saying for many years. And when the proposal for a two years' holiday from building warships is defeated by the armament firms, it proves that they are stronger than the head of the British Navy, stronger than the Government which deputed him to make the proposal, and strong enough to pull the strings and make the German puppet of capitalism dance to the tune they call.

There is only one power that can check the growth of armaments and destroy the power of the armament firms, and that is the power of organised, class-conscious labour. Whenever the workers of the world insist that the wealth they create must not be used for building useless armaments that diversion will be at an end. In nearly every country in Europe the workers are coming to an understanding in the matter, but in Australia, alas! the workers are being led in an opposite direction by those whom they implicitly trust.

ARCHBISHOP KELLY'S ADVICE TO TEACHERS.

Don't Go in for Socialism.

Archbishop Kelly has been on a new track lately. Usually, he denounces the State schools as seed plots of irreligion and other evils, but when the Teachers' Union decided to throw in its lot with the Labour Party, which the Rev. Father joins in dubbing a Socialist party, he joined the capitalist press in tendering the teachers some friendly advice. He said:

"We say to the teachers, we can't afford to lose you; the King can't afford to have mutiny propagated amongst his army, and we can't afford to have Socialism propagated amongst our teachers. In France 40 years ago teachers were asked to join an organisation that was in favour of hating neutral schools, and they have been made the apostles of infidelity. I may be premature. But I beseech the teachers of this State: 'Don't follow the example of your Government by going in for Socialism.' The Government has established State education. Try to reform that principle and keep Australian democracy for Christianity, for Christianity is the salt of all democracy."

The friendship of the Church for capitalism shows out prominently in Father Kelly's cunning homily. The church, the King,

and the capitalists can't afford to lose the teachers, for in losing the teachers they lose their hold on the young. "Keep Australian democracy for Christianity!" really means keeping it for the capitalists in the same way that Irish democracy has been kept for them in Dublin and other places where the church has secured a good footing.

EDUCATION AND CATHOLICISM.

Just now the Catholics in Belgium are making a supreme effort to capture the public schools. On the ground of "equal treatment" for the voluntary and clerical schools, they are most assiduously working for the cutting down of everything in the public schools to the bare instruction standpoint. This means that whilst the public schools will have to confine themselves to mere elementary education, the voluntary, clerical, "adaptable" schools will have full liberty to influence the minds of the children in the direction of the Catholic Church. That is the Catholic policy: "equality," by all means, when it suits the priests, but the "equality" they want is always heavily weighted on their side. All the time they pursue most steadily and patiently the policy of getting hold of the children and keeping them. We had an illustration of how anxious the priests are to keep control of the children during the Dublin lock-out. They did not care what was said or done to prevent the children leaving Dublin. It is the knowledge of the lengths to which the Clericals are prepared to go that causes our Continental comrades to oppose them so vigorously. We are not saying a word against theological belief; it is against organised ecclesiastical power used always on the side of reaction that the warning is given. "Justice."

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

By Gregory Alexinsky.

Compulsory Military Service Means "For Workers Only" Bossed by the Nobility and Plutocracy.

Compulsory military service was established in Russia in 1871. Nominally, service is universal, but in practice only the poorer classes feel its full weight. Rich people can easily escape service by the payment of bribes.

The command of the army is entrusted to the sons of nobles, or bureaucrats, while the sons of the small middle-class folk, artisans, etc., cannot, with very rare exceptions, attain officer's rank. The officers form a caste in Russia. The high commands are filled by aristocrats. The higher military colleges, and even the cadets' schools—the secondary military colleges—admit for the most part only the sons of nobles or officers. Thus the officers are as a class a purely anti-democratic body, and democracy regards them as enemies of the people. The Russian officer is always striving to manifest his disdain for civilians, and readily uses his sword against peaceful citizen. Any day you may read in the Russian press accounts of collisions between officers and civilians, or of the murder of civilians by drunken officers, or by officers who would claim that they were legitimately defending their "honour."

The relations between the officers and their men are revolting. Sons of nobles and wealthy folk on becoming officers retain all their original insolence toward the artisan or peasant turned soldier; the officers take their soldiers and treat them like beasts of burden.

The material conditions of the soldier's life are shocking. Here are a few examples drawn from official documents and from articles by a military surgeon published in the Russian press.

The clothing of the Russian soldier is cold and inconvenient. It is handed from one soldier to another until it becomes worn and filthy. "The soldier's clothes retain and propagate the germs of disease, of trachoma, typhus, etc." Such is the confession of an army surgeon. The footwear is no better; the soldiers are obliged to sell the boots served out to them and to buy more comfortable boots at their own expense. The sites of the barracks are unhealthy. Even in the military division of St. Petersburg, where the Tsar retains his most faithful troops—his guards "the barracks are for the most part injurious to health" (cited from the official report of the medical inspector of the army). The food of the soldiers is a source of profit to the officers and non-commissioned officers. They do not give the soldiers their legal rations, but retain for themselves a considerable portion of the bread, meat and other provisions. The food is often of bad quality and decayed, and its consumption often causes sickness among the troops.

Scoury is regarded by doctors as the most undeniable sign of deficient nourishment, of famine. Now, during the years 1897-1907, the number of soldiers attacked by scoury increased by 50 per cent. The increase of sick in the army was 22 per cent. in the case of typhus, 315 per cent. in the case of hernia, 39 per cent. in

the case of affections of the respiratory organs, and 32 per cent. in the case of diseases of the circulatory organs. Thus, instead of improving, the sanitary condition of the Russian army is always deteriorating. Special inquiries have demonstrated that the mortality from typhus in St. Petersburg is 7 per thousand sick persons among the civil population and 18 per thousand in the army.

To this we must add that suicides are very common in the Russian army.

Here again is a fact characteristic of the situation of the Russian soldier and the relations between officers and men: the number of detschiki or orderlies performing domestic duties in officers' quarters or houses is 52,000. Fifty-two thousand unpaid slaves exploited by Russian officers!

If the reader will consider all these facts, he will not be surprised to learn that the Russian soldiery are extremely discontented with their situation, and that the revolutionary spirit is not unknown in the army. The Government knows this and fears a military revolt. This fear will not allow the Russian aristocracy to risk a war in order to stifle the revolutionary movement by the report of victories, as it has done before now. Tsarism had considerable experience of this kind during and after the Russo-Japanese war. It saw revolutionary manifestations in the army, and more especially in the navy. It has seen cruisers flying the red flag and fortresses in the hands of insurgents, and does not wish to repeat the experience. This is why it avoids, and will avoid so long as it is possible to do so, any armed conflict with a European Power. That the Russian Government during the crisis provoked by the annexation of Herzegovina and Bosnia in 1909, yielded to the threat of Germany and Austria, was due to the fact that it is already none too sure of the fidelity of the army and navy. We have the right to assert that the revolutionary movement of the popular masses, the working classes, the peasants, the army, and the navy is the best and principal guarantee of a pacific attitude on the part of the Russian monarchy.

(From "Modern Russia," a brilliant and encyclopaedic study of present-day conditions and tendencies, Fisher Unwin, London, 15s. net. Three thousand copies of the French edition of this work were sold within three months of publication, and a Spanish translation is now in preparation.)

LAND LOOTING IN TRIPOLI.

The Italian comic paper "L'Asino" (The Ass) treats as follows of the war in Tripoli, in a dialogue between an Italian soldier and farm labourer, and an Arab.

Arab: What have we done to you, since you are coming here to attack us.

Soldier: We are coming here to seek new land.

Arab: Won't your own land do?

Soldier: Our own land? We soldiers have no land, you know. It belongs to the masters—the princes, the lords, the baronets, and other grandees, and they let large parts of the country lie waste and wild. No, we have no land, and many of us are forced to go to America in order not to starve to death.

Arab: Consequently, it is because you can not get land in your own country, you will take our land from us.

Soldier: (Is struck by that conclusion and keeps silent.)

Arab: Allah is great! If he will now let you gain the victory, and if you take the land from us, what use is it to you?

Soldier (Smiling melancholy): To me? The land is, of course, to be sold to people in want of money. From whence do you think I should get the money?

Arab: Then, it is the Italian farmers who are to buy it?

Soldier: The farmers? They are just as poor devils as we.

Arab: But, by the Prophet's beard, who will be the owners of the land?

Soldier: The lords, of course, because they alone are in the possession of money.

Arab: Thus the same men who let your own land lie waste?

Soldier: Exactly! We farmers and labourers have nothing but our own arms.

Arab: Allah is great, but that is beyond my understanding. Then it is not for your own sake you and your friends are coming here to take the land from us. It is in order to procure still more land for those masters, who do not even cultivate the land they already are in possession of. I beg your pardon, my friend, but only the camels are just as silly as you and your comrades.

A mass, if not the majority, of people in every civilised country are still living in a state of intellectual savagery, in fact, the smooth surface of cultured society is sapped and mined by superstition. Only those whose studies have led them to investigate the subject are aware of the depth to which the ground beneath our feet is thus as it were honeycombed by unseen forces. We appear to be standing on a volcano which may at any moment break out in smoke and fire to spread ruin and devastation among the gardens and palaces of ancient culture wrought so laboriously by the hands of many generations.—Prof. J. G. Frazer, "Scope of Social Anthropology."

Marxian Economics.

A Short Exposition.

By H. J. CRICKSHANK.

Labor Power.

Labour power is a commodity, and its value is determined in precisely the same manner as other commodities—by the necessary social labour required for its production or reproduction. Labour power is inseparable from its possessor and therefore its cost of production is identical with the cost of production of man. This resolves itself into a definite quantity of commodities whose value, in turn, is measured by the quantity of labour contained therein. Unlike other commodities, there enters into labour power's cost of production a moral and a historical element. Man is not environed by purely natural conditions alone. By far the larger part of his environment consists of predominant artificial conditions which are the result of the whole historical and moral development of mankind. These demand that wages must be sufficient to purchase more than the physical minimums of life—that they must approximate somewhere near the level which results from these forces. This theory of wages, which is capable of much elaboration, by no means excludes the conscious efforts of men to maintain or increase wages. To disregard human activity in this direction is to disregard one of its vital features and lay it open to easy refutation by quotation of historical facts. Wages in the long run conform to the standard of living, but the standard of living is not immutable, but subject to alteration at the hands of man.

Surplus Value.

The process is commenced by the capitalist entering the market and purchasing with his money-capital two different commodities. He purchases labour power, and the means necessary for its functioning. Both are purchased at their values. The raw materials, auxiliary materials, and implements of labour, in accordance with the amount of socially necessary labour required for their production and labour power in accordance with the amount of socially-necessary labour embodied in the necessities which maintain the life of the labourer. The raw materials, auxiliary materials, and implements of labour are all included under the heading of Constant Capital. The reason why they are called constant capital is that throughout, their value does not vary. Only such magnitude of value as enters can issue from the process. The bodily form of constant capital disappears to assume new forms when commodities are produced. The value, however, does not disappear, but is transferred to the product. No more value can be transferred than the consumed, constant capital possesses. The capital expended in the purchase of labour is called variable capital and is thus named because its value does not remain constant throughout the process. The variable capital purchases the peculiar commodity labour power. The money the labourer receives from the capitalist as wages is used in purchasing the necessities of life which he consumes. Its value is destroyed. Its value is not transferred. Its place is taken by labour power, whose action is capable of creating as yet an unknown value. The capitalist has purchased labour power and paid for its value. It is now his to be used as he wishes. He wishes that it will produce a goodly gain for his appropriation and it does. Labour power's use constitutes labour, and between the value of labour power and the value which its use (labour) is to create is a difference which is surplus value. Surplus value consists precisely in this: that the working day is regularly extended beyond the time necessary for the creation of value in extent to the value of the labour power purchased. Surplus value is therefore unpaid labour. The profits of capital are due to this, that the labourer does not receive the full product of his labour. Tersely put, profits are the result of exploitation. This is the fund from which rent, interest, and profit are divided, taxes are paid, and capital for accumulation drawn. It cannot be too often repeated that the relation between interest, rent and profit and amount of taxes is of no concern to the proletariat. They are concerned chiefly with the proportion in which their product is divided between themselves and the capitalist class (landlords, capitalists—industrial and financial). They have no special aversion more to one than the other, and therefore no desire to help one section of the capitalist class against another in their squabbles over the diversion of surplus value. Here is given an arbitrary suppositious case demonstrating the production of surplus value. Wages are 8/- per day, this amount being realised in gold, which for its production required four hours' labour, and which is sufficient to purchase necessities enough for a day's existence of the labourer. For this sum the capitalist has bought labour power and paid for it at its exchange value. The result after four hours is that the labourer has created value equal to his

Social Service and Class Feeling.

By E. R. Hartley.

November 5, 1913, had an unusual celebration. By meetings held in London, Manchester, York, and Norwich a new organisation to be known as the Cavendish Association was inaugurated for the purpose of "impressing the claims of national, municipal, and social service on public school and University men." The Prime Minister and the Archbishop of Canterbury spoke at the London meeting, where the Duke of Devonshire, who is president of the association, took the chair; Sir Edward Grey and Lord Hugh Cecil were the speakers at Manchester, the Archbishop of York at York, and the Bishop of London and Lord Selborne at Norwich.

If names and position go for anything there should have been a most remarkable series of speeches, yet "piffle" is the only word to apply to nearly all that was said. "To Fight Materialism."

At the Norwich meeting Lord Selborne said the great danger of the age was materialism. The Cavendish Association was making an appeal to men to enlist in an army which was to fight materialism, and the weapon they were to use was the old weapon of duty—duty to God and duty to their neighbour. If only they could get the whole nation to live in that spirit there would be no question of social reform, because no social reform would be needed.

Is there any enlightenment in this? How will they fight materialism? All our foundation is material, and without attention to our material wants we perish. The Selborne army have always carefully looked after their material side. So must the workers: it is their only salvation.

Duty to God and Duty to Their Neighbour. How can any man love God whom he hath not seen if he love not his brother whom he hath seen?

"Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself." How these people love their neighbours and brothers is seen in every slum, every sweating den, in the mines, the iron-works, etc., in Dublin, Belfast, Manchester, and London, where the workers are a class shut out from their kind and treated worse than beasts. If they believed their own religion there would be some hope, but they don't.

The Problem.

The Archbishop of York said they had a different problem to our forefathers. Then the great problem was the creation of national wealth; now it was the much more difficult problem of its distribution. "There was no one there who could not feel deeply conscious of a deepening and widening chasm between the wealth and opportunities of the few and the poverty and lack of opportunity of the many. There was a great social problem during this century which we had got to face. Were they going to leave the great mass of working men to face it in their own way, unaided by the comradeship of those to whom this country had given more than it had given to them?"

Put in other words, the problem is: How shall the wealth-producer prevent the exploitation from taking the bulk of his produce. "The men of leisure," as they were called over and over again—idlers who live by exploiting the workers is the proper term.

The Patience of the Toilers.

My lord Archbishop! there can be no comradeship 'twixt the robber and the robbed. The country has given nothing to these men; they have stolen it from the workers.

Said the Archbishop again: "So far from being astonished at this sense of inequality and discontent which it aroused, the perpetual astonishment to him was the patience and good humour with which the great masses of our working people day by day fulfilled their toil." No wonder the people applauded; scarcely a person present had ever worked in any productive sense, and they will always applaud the patient and good-humoured drudges who till all the land, build all the houses, make all the

wages and transferred the value of raw materials and machinery, the latter too component to be valued together at 8/-. The case now stands that the capitalist owns a product equal to 16/- (8/- newly created and 8/- transferred from raw materials and machinery). He had expended 8/- in wages and consumed 8/- of his constant capital—a total of 16/-. A value has been replaced by an equal value. But the capitalist will not rest content with this result. He has paid for labour power and insists upon effectively using it. The process is continued for, say, another four hours, and the result is: Constant capital transferred 16/-, newly-created value 16/-, total 32/-. Expenditure is: Constant capital 16/-, wages 8/-, total 24/-. Between expended total and total value of product is difference of 8/-, which constitutes surplus value.

(To be continued.)

machines, produce all the goods, and then take all the shoddy and cheap things, leaving the best of everything for "the people of leisure," who produce nothing but piffle platitudes.

Social Service.

"Social service among you men of the educated classes." All it really means is that these idle and useless chatterers are to be made elected persons. If it had been suggested at any one of these meetings that the best social service would be to get into the mines and workshops; to go dig, and delve, like the common working man, there would have been a row, and the speaker shouted down. The time for patience and good humour has gone by. Let these people exchange the houses and conditions of life with those they want to patronise, and see how much good temper and resignation they will show. They would begin to shoot before a week was over.

The Men of Leisure.

Sir Edward Grey said the Cavendish Association "appealed to that class because that class contained perhaps a larger proportion than most classes of men who had leisure, and therefore great opportunities for rendering public service. If men of leisure did not use these opportunities which leisure gave for some form of public service it was a loss to the State and a loss also to themselves as individuals."

There we have the whole thing. Men who sponge upon their fellows and never know anything of the hardships and realities of life are to be elected to public bodies to represent people of whose lives and troubles they cannot have the slightest knowledge.

It would be no loss to the community, Sir Edward, if these idlers were dropped into the sea.

A Grain of Wheat.

Sir Edward said one good thing. It was as the grain of wheat among the ten bushels of chaff. "They might be sure men did not go on strike for a trivial cause." Such a lot of people seem to believe that working men go on strike for fun, or because some wicked agitator makes them. How little these people know of the horrors of a strike.

Then came Featherstone-Belfast-Dublin Asquith: "In particular, let me say there is no department of local administration in Great Britain where men of that stamp, the public school and University stamp, are not needed, and indeed necessary. Such service, when you come to look at it, is nothing but a simple recognition of the special claim which the community has on those of its members who have had what is called a liberal education, and who possess any available surplus either of means or of leisure."

What silly piffle all this is. When all the public bodies were manned almost entirely by men of the class spoken of, and when the entire government of the country was in their hands, public affairs were at their lowest ebb.

Men of Liberal Education.

"Men of what is called a liberal education who possess available surplus of means or leisure" are unfitted in the main for public representatives, because they know nothing of the ways of life which form the portion and lot of nine-tenths of the people who vote. Most of us have neither surplus (time nor surplus means). An enormous proportion have not even the common necessities of life, and to send men of leisure and means to do their public business is idiotic. When Messrs. Asquith and Grey, the two Archbishops and Lord Selborne and the Duke of Devonshire seek their representatives for public life from amongst the working class, it will be time for the workers to seek their representatives from the shirking class.

In the meantime, the workers should shun the whole crew as they would the plague. Where on earth did Mr. Asquith get his reputation? I have twice read the column of flutulent wordiness called his speech, and I've heard more common-sense eloquence at many a street-corner meeting of the Salvation Army.

The great (little) Mr. Asquith—"Justice."

PURCHASED SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH OF GROCERIES.

The largest single order ever given a Chicago wholesale grocer was placed by the Western Federation of Miners with McNeil and Higgins of Chicago. This is the wholesale grocery house that our Comrade Walter Huggins is connected with. The order will make a train of 30 loaded cars and its destination is Hancock, Mich., where it will constitute the initial stock of the stores to be operated by the miners during the strike. This is the answer of the Western Federation to the boast of the copper trust that it will starve the miners into submission.

"As long as a nation harbours a body of men authorised to inflict punishment, as long as there are prisons in which such a body can carry out those punishments, that nation cannot call itself civilised."—Francisco Ferrer.

The International.

The organised movement of the young Socialists extends into practically every country where the Socialist movement is organised. As the organised political movement in a country grows, a young people's movement springs up in its train, furnishing the social and educational needs and carrying the message of Socialism to the future citizens.

In Germany a strong organisation has been perfected in spite of the efforts of the government to suppress it. All people below eighteen years of age are prohibited by law from belonging to any political organisation. The Socialists have an organised young people's movement of more than 60,000 nevertheless. They live up only to the letter of the law. A young people's magazine is published, "Der Arbeiter Jugend," which has a circulation of more than 84,000 copies. The organisation in Germany, as in most European countries, is under the control of an executive committee of nine, three being elected by the party, three by the trade unions, and three by the young people from among their own number.

England has a children's movement of 7,000 members, which conducts weekly classes of instruction in Socialism and unionism. There is no young people's movement, except in a few cities.

An organisation of 12,000 exists in Italy, which has its own weekly paper. The party has a supervisory control over the organisation, and the young people have a representative in all the national councils of the party. When war was threatened between Italy and Turkey last year, the Italian youth sent a message to the Socialists of Turkey pledging their support in an effort to secure peace. A young syndicalist organisation formerly existed in Italy; but this was recently disbanded. It fought the young Socialist bitterly.

Sweden has 16,000 organised young people in the Socialist movement, while Denmark has 6,000, and Norway 5,000. These organisations are independent of the party, but work in co-operation with it, except in Sweden, where a strong Syndicalist sentiment exists among the young folk.

The little country of Finland has 171 young people's branches, which are independent of the party. They maintain a paper of their own, "The Torch."

Hungary, which has a separate government from the rest of the Austrian Empire, has an organisation of about 5,000 Socialist youths, and maintains a paper with a circulation of 3,700. The young people here pay no dues, the organisation being maintained by the trade unions and the Socialist party.

There are about 15,000 organised young Socialists in Bohemia. They are organised mostly into gymnastic clubs, as the gymnasium is to the Bohemian what the baseball field is to the American. They have educational and social features in connection with their gymnastic organisations.

Very strong movements also exist in France and Belgium.

In some of the nations the young people turn a certain percentage of their dues into the national organisation for the purpose of creating a fund to carry on agitation and propaganda among the young. The party and trade unions also support the young people's organisations with contributions of money. In some places the unions have established schools and colleges for the young, there being four such colleges in Belgium alone.

In addition to the social and educational work which is done by the young people in the United States, the European young Socialists wage a great propaganda against militarism. Military service is compulsory in practically all the European nations.

FOOD FOR CANNON.

During the past twenty-five years the expenditure on naval armaments of England and Germany has amounted to close on £1,000,000,000. The twenty-five years' naval expenditure (1889-1913) amounts to the stupendous total of £997,225,700.

In the first year, 1899-90, the two nations were content with a total of £18,509,055, equivalent to £344,943 every week. In 1913-14, however, their naval expenditure is very nearly four times as great, for the total is no less than £69,197,170, representing for the two nations an average outlay of £1,330,715 a week.

If we take the six Powers which constitute the Triple Entente and the Triple Alliance, it will be found that in 1913-14 they are devoting £128,556,587 to their fleets, or very nearly £2,500,000 sterling a week. This does not take into account the millions of men who are kept in stock as food for cannon.

"Not the right to work," but more of the things that work creates, with leisure to enjoy them—that is what intelligent wage-workers demand.—Lafargue.

Brisbane Free Speech Fight.

The Free Speech Fight still goes on in Brisbane. Each week a Socialist attempts to speak, and directly he opens his mouth the police pounce upon him and he is forthwith jailed and given a mock trial on the following day.

The fight has been going on for many months now, and the hidden powers behind the puppet police and corrupted magistrates are still pulling the wires.

A secret ukas has been issued and under it only religious dispensers of mental chloroform and stupefaction are to be allowed to speak to the workers of Brisbane.

Many Socialists have suffered imprisonment for the cause, and several have been permanently injured by the "treatment." One had to be carried from the jail gates after completing a sentence, imposed, not for any crime, but simply for teaching working class economics.

Still the hirelings of capitalism are being prompted to harsher measures by those behind the scenes. Only a few days ago a Brisbane daily newspaper foreshadowed what was coming.

According to this inspired authority, "foreigners" who are suspected of holding views inimical to the interests of the cut-throat and piratical plutocracy of Queensland are to be carefully watched and prevented from spreading their views. They are to be prevented from entering the state from other countries, and Socialists are to be punished with growing severity if they persist in preaching the economic doctrines of Socialism.

At the forthcoming Premier's Conference united state action is to be discussed and a scheme devised to adopt stringent measures in Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, and other cities. The fight will thus spread and those Socialists who are taking the Brisbane fight unconcerned will probably ere long be themselves engaged in a life and death struggle for freedom of speech.

Therefore, comrades, the Brisbane fight is important to all. It is every Socialist's fight, and the comrades who are sacrificing their liberty and suffering weary months in jail, are doing so to preserve the liberties of all.

The fight cannot continue on the present lines. More help is needed unless the comrades who are conducting the fight at Brisbane are to be abandoned to their fate by the rest of the Socialists of Australia.

Donations to the fighting fund are urgently needed by the Brisbane Branch and may be forwarded to the Editor, or to the Secretary, Russell Street, South Brisbane.

Received from Woonona Branch A.S.P., 13s. 6d.

"Many of us who risked our skins for glory and a dollar a day in order that the Jews of Johannesburg might try Chinese labor as a substitute for nigger slavery are feeling sick nowadays. South Africa, to acquire complete control of which Great Britain wasted thousands of lives and millions of money, is fast finding its way back into the hands of the men from whom only recently it was temporarily wrested."—An ex-Cohen-tinger in the "Bulletin." That's the fool worker all over. He fights first and see the folly of it too late. The worker who has his wits clear will refuse to fight for warmongers under any circumstances.

The women who attended the recent Socialist Peace Congress at Basel, Switzerland, declared that: "The women of the world are weary of paying the price of war. They are weary of sacrificing their husbands and fathers, their brothers and sons for the power, wealth, and glory of the masters. They refuse to continue to be silent and helpless while men murder one another, leaving them widowed and their little children orphaned. Therefore, the women of the world are joining hands round the earth in the name of humanity." Australian women please note.

"The miners in the Kanawha Valley, West Virginia, have had a new experience. The civil authorities evicted them from the hovels of the mining companies, while the State militia, under martial law, stood in battle array to see that the civil authorities were not interfered with while evicting the slaves of the coal barons.

The majority of people have entertained the opinion that martial law puts civil law in the morgue, but in West Virginia, martial law and civil law are cemented together to make the starving and oppressed slave realize that he is a sovereign citizen under the folds of the Stars and Stripes.

The Cossack of Russia may be brutal, but here in America where we boast of constitutional government, a free press and free speech, the American patriot, garbed in a uniform and equipped with a rifle, can rival the blood-thirsty savage of Russia, who glories with joy as he kills his victim, made despoilate through poverty and royal despotism."—"Miners' Magazine."

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A.S.P. News & Notes.

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Headquarters: 115 Goulburn St., Sydney.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE.

The Ad. Council will meet on Jan. 3. As the last meeting lapsed through the non-attendance of several branch delegates all delegates are urged to attend next meeting at which the Brisbane Free Speech Fight and other matters of importance are to be discussed.

The Unity Conference between the S.L.P. and A.S.P. delegates will meet at Queen's Hall, on Wed. Jan. 7.

J. W. ROCHE,
General Secretary,
115 Goulburn Street, Sydney.

SYDNEY.

The Branch has been going along quietly during the last week's holidays, yet our speakers have done something to prevent the holy chant of the season from side tracking the people. Successful meetings were held during the week.

Comrade Jones was the principal speaker in the Domain on Sunday. Meetings were also held in Park and Market streets by Comrades Roche, Slade, and Jones. Speakers from other branches are heartily invited to come along to our meetings to do propaganda work.

H. CHRISTOPHERSON, Secretary.

MELBOURNE BRANCH A.S.P.

Since last branch report appeared, several splendid meetings have been held at N. Melbourne, when Comrades Burgess, Jeffrey and Wilson handed out the real goods whilst Comrades Speers, Goller, and Baker disposed of papers and pamphlets.

The Branch monthly meeting was held on December 11th, there being about 40 members present. Several important matters in connection with the branch were dealt with, and three new members were enrolled and given a hearty welcome.

The indoor meetings on Sunday evenings continue to be well attended, despite the warm weather and counter attractions. Mrs. Lavender, B.A., was the speaker on December 14th, when a most interesting address on Hall Caine's latest book, "The Woman Thou Gavest Me!" was delivered.

The following Sunday, Comrade Laidler dealt with the Housing Problem, and there was some excellent discussion at the close.

The Sunday School scholars, numbering some 23 were, on Sunday 21st, presented with prizes for regular attendance and good behaviour, and also entertained at the rooms the same evening, needless to say the youngsters thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

It has been decided that no lecture, or propaganda meeting on the Yarra will be held on December 28th. It being arranged that Branch members and friends should have a day's outing at Mordiallie.

On the first Sunday in the year, Mrs. McDonald will deliver an illustrated address on the Panama Canal. As several new slides have been secured, there ought to be an excellent attendance.

On Saturday evening, J. R. Wilson delivered an address on Competition, before members of the Single Tax League. Mr. Renwick presiding. There was a good attendance and excellent discussion.

J. R. WILSON,
Secretary.

BALMAIN.

Rozelle is keeping up its reputation for fighting. At our meeting on December 20, one of the Braves struck one of our speakers a cowardly blow on the jaw and then ran away. We will have to apply to "Snowy" Baker for a pug to assist us in our propaganda at Rozelle.

We are drawing splendid audiences at our Balmain Sunday night meetings.

A statement in connection with the election expenses will be forwarded next week.

J. McKERRIE, Sec.

NEWTOWN.

The above Branch held its fortnightly meeting at St. George's Hall on Thursday night, the 18th December. Splendid progress was reported. A debate is to take place early in the New Year between Luke Jones (Socialist) and Mr. Stephens (the defeated Liberal candidate for Newtown), the subject of the debate has not yet been fixed, nor the place where it will take place decided. All Socialists and those interested should watch the paper closely for when it will take place.

Splendid meetings were held last Saturday and Sunday nights. Comrades Jackson and Kilburn were the speakers. Comrade Kilburn is a young beginner as a

speaker. He has every indication of becoming a brilliant exponent of Socialism in the not far distant future. Splendid sales of literature were reported. Papers sold out.

Dec. 22/13.

Comrades Jackson, Slade, and Kilburn addressed a large and attentive audience on Sat. night, Dec. 27. A few beer poisoned howlers were present but they were soon silenced. All papers sold out as usual.

Last Sunday's meeting lapsed, no speakers being present. It is rather a common thing now to see an audience waiting for the Socialist meeting to open and listening carefully until it is over.

W. J. PAGE, Sec.

Dec. 28.

FROM BOGGA ROAD JAIL.

Mr. Rees writes:—

Dear Comrades,—Revolutionary greetings, Christmas greetings, very prophetic birth of the Saviour. How many Savours has Xmas or Xmas-time stood for, and how many more will it yet stand for? Birth of the new, persecuted for years, but victorious in time, only dying to give birth to the new again. So I send you the greetings of the season; also forward you greetings from the boys. Shall spend Xmas day in jail, as my sentence does not finish until 30th inst. The only one of my friends who will be out before Xmas day will be Comrade Rose.

My mail is being kept for me until I come out, so that if you can have written to me since leaving Rockhampton, I shall not have seen the letter yet; shall write again as soon as I get out. Did intend coming on to Sydney, but expect I shall have to cut that part of the programme out.

Remember me to friends down there. A. James, A. Reeves (boxer), F. Riley.—Yours fraternally,

ALF. G. REES.

A GAME OF STOCKS

The attitude of the corporation manager toward the small stock-holder has very materially changed. Formerly corporations did not desire the small stock-holder, now they welcome him and the more widely separated he is from the corporation's offices and the balance of the stock-holders the better it is for the individuals who control the property.

The little stock-holder gets the skimmed milk and his big brother the cream. The little stock-holder supplies the funds to keep the stock jobbing schemes alive and promising. When the stock is widely distributed, a panic scare is launched through the newspapers and the same stock which has been disposed of at high prices, drifts back into the hands of the promoters for a mere song. When confidence is restored, the stock is unloaded again at high prices.

If the figures were available it would be shown that more money is made in stock manipulation than in legitimate, so-called, business dealings. When the nation owns the enterprises there will be no stock sale; there will be no interests to pay and no dividends to declare. Articles manufactured in these nation-owned plants will be sold at the cost of production. This will be rather hard on the "promoters" but the labor saved on the producing classes will enable them to enjoy the good things of life.

—Appeal to Reason.

RUNNING HIS OWN BUSINESS.

"I do not believe in Labour unions," said a grocer to a trim little woman who had handed him a union paper. Men have no business telling their employers what to do. I run my own business as I please, and I'll have no one dictating to me.

After he had told the price of salt pork she asked: "Why have you raised the price?" He answered, "I am not to blame for that; the packers have raised it."

"And what about the increase in sugar?"

"I had nothing to do with that; the Sugar Trust put up the price."

"Why do you have so much cob in the canned corn?"

"I am not to blame for that; it is the way the canneries put it up."

"Why are your canned tomatoes so highly coloured?"

"That is the doings of the canneries again."

"Why do you put that small boy to work?" she asked, when she saw his helper was so small that he had to stand on a box to reach the shelf.

"I hate to do it," he replied, "but the margin of profits which the trusts permit me to make is so small that I can't afford to hire a man."

"How is trade?" she then questioned.

"Oh, poor. Getting worse every day. My customers grumble at the poor goods, and every time the prices are raised some of them drop off."

"Perhaps," she said, and she looked him in the eye as she spoke slowly—"perhaps your customers believe that you run your own business just as you please."

—Agnes H. Downing.

"Still another instance of how Labour legislation is ruining New South Wales. The Bank of New South Wales now holds over 50 per cent. of its liabilities in readily negotiable securities where a year ago it had less than 45 per cent. It is now able to offer its depositors and other creditors £114 12s. of assets per £100 of liabilities, as against £112 19s. in September, 1912. Its surplus assets, after meeting all obligations under public liabilities, have so risen in the year that the value per £20 share is £33 16s. 5d., where twelve months ago it was only worth about £32 15s. All of which undoubtedly indicates a material strengthening of the bank's financial position."—"The Australian Worker."

The workers will be glad to learn how prosperous they are. They should have no hesitation now in increasing their deposits and buying shares in the above bank.

PRESS AND MAINTENANCE FUND.

Already Acknowledged, £76 6s. 1d.
Collected at Club Social, 13s. 1d.
Total, £76 19s. 5d.

Donations to this fund are much needed at present. We have to meet increased cost for paper, ink and other materials, and our Maintenance Fund presents a bankrupt appearance week after week. The few have gallantly given what assistance they could, but it is up to the many to shoulder the burden. Let every Socialist—who is a Socialist—ask himself, Is the paper worth your support? If it is, then see what you can do to help to keep it going and make it grow.

LITERATURE DEPARTMENT.

Woman and the Social Problem (May W. Simons)	1d
The Growth of Socialism (Debs)	1d
From Revolution to Revolution (Herron)	1d
Revolutionary Unionism (Debs)	1d
Wage, Labor and Capital (Marx)	1d
The Man Under the Machine (Simons)	1d
The Mission of the Working Class (Vail)	1d
Prison Labor (Debs)	1d
Parable of the Water Tank (Bellamy)	1d
Why I Am a Socialist (Herron)	1d
What Life Means to Me (London)	1d
Science and Socialism (La Monte)	1d
Unity and Victory (Debs)	1d
Where We Stand (Spargo)	1d
Why a Workingman Should Be a Socialist (Wilshire)	1d
Socialist Party and Working Class (Debs)	1d
You and Your Job (Sandberg)	1d
Liberty (Eugene V. Debs)	1d
Class Unionism (Debs)	1d
An Appeal to the Young (Kropotkin)	1d
The Issue (Eugene V. Debs)	1d
Industrial Unionism (Debs)	1d
Industrial Union Methods (Trautmann)	1d
Forces That Make for Socialism (John Spargo)	1d
Craft Unionism (Eugene V. Debs)	1d
The Scab (Jack London)	1d
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Useful Work v. Useless Toil (Morris)	1d
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Marx on Cheapness (translated by La Monte)	1d
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